CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] **Charlotte, (N. C.) September 16, 1836.** [NO. 311.

T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

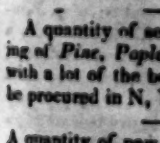
AUGUST, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
16 Friday,	5 53	6 6	
17 Saturday,	5 54	6 7	*For September, 1836.*
18 Sunday,	5 55	6 6	d. h. m.
19 Monday,	5 56	6 5	Last 2 5 24 aft'n.
20 Tuesday,	5 58	6 4	New 10 7 21 even.
21 Wednesday	5 59	6 2	First 17 10 38 even.
22 Thursday,	6 0	6 1	Full 24 5 51 morn.

Dont be astonished when you see

THE

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

FOR SALE.



I AM now determined to sell my possessions in Charlotte before the 1st of December next, (if I can;) and I am further determined to give the best bargain ever given in property of the same value. The stand is sufficiently known, and I think it unnecessary to speak of the patronage as it also is well known. Every thing is in good repair. Information for particulars given promptly, if requested. I will give a first rate trade in the fullest sense of the word, viz: in price, terms, &c. Try me if you are not satisfied about it, but you must be in good earnest when you either write or talk to me upon the subject—*Jokes* will be inadmissable. Should I fail in selling, depend upon it I will do my best to get all the custom I can—(and charge every body too.)

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, September, 1836. tf13

***The Watchman, Raleigh Register and Standard will give the above 4 insertions and forward their accounts.

Valuable TOWN Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 28th instant, his Dwelling House and Lot, situated three doors south of the Jail, on Main-street, on which is all the necessary outbuildings, suitable for a family. On the lot is a good spring. Also a large building suitable for a Shop of most any description of business, particularly for Cabinet or Carriage Making.

—ALSO—

On the same day, will be sold his

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
One Milch Cow and Calf,
One Horse and a small wagon.

—ALSO—

His Turning Lathe and Shop Tools, the most of which are very valuable.

—ALSO—

A quantity of seasoned Lumber, consisting of *Pine, Poplar, Maple,* and *Walnut,* with a lot of the best *Mahogany* that could be procured in N. York, and well assorted.

—ALSO—

A quantity of new Furniture, consisting of *Secretaries, Bookcases, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tables, Chairs,* and numerous other articles, among which is a very fine set of *Mahogany Dining Tables.*

Considering the situation of the House, together with the desirableness of the stand for business, he is warranted in saying that those who wish to make good purchases, had better call either before (for if an opportunity offers he will sell at private sale,) or on the day of sale, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS.

Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1836. 12

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle immediately. G. H. N.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber at John Yandle's in Tuckahoe, on the night of the 26th ultimo, (Friday) a small sorrel *MARE,* the property of Jas. W. Plummer, with a blaze face and bipshot. Any person who will give information or deliver her to me at the Alexander Mine, or to Mr. George Cross, Charlotte, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

SALATHIEL HARRIS.

Sept. 8, 1836. 10tf

Look at This!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the *OMNIBUS* conveyance for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat gentlemen's riding *JUMPER* for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. First rate drivers in all cases.

July 29, 1836. E. P. BOYD.

VALUABLE LANDS

For Sale on a Credit.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Dwelling House of Moses A. Parks, on Monday the 17th day of October next, a valuable plantation formerly owned by Edward Stitt now dec'd., lying on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of Wm. Atkinson, Burwell Clark, Jas. C. Davis and others, for benefit of partition among his heirs.

—ALSO—

By the same authority, at the late Dwelling of Darling Belk, sen., dec'd., I will sell four tracts of land, owned formerly by said Darling Belk, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, viz: One tract known as the Silver-run tract, adjoining the lands of Geo. McCain, the big survey, George Howie and others. One called the lower tract, adjoining the lands of James Belk, David Carpenter, and others, containing about 300 acres. Also, another tract, adjoining the lands of Jam[illegible] Milton and Nancy Montgomery. Also, the home tract, on which said Darling Belk resided at the time of his death, containing about 600 acres. Sold also for benefit of partition.

—ALSO—

By the same authority, on Thursday the 20th of October, I will sell on the premises, a tract of land formerly owned by Henry Massey, now dec'd., lying on the North side of 12 Mile Creek, containing about 1200 acres, for the benefit of partition among the heirs at law of said H. Massey.

All the foregoing tracts will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchasers giving bonds and approved security.

Further particulars made known on the days of sale.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*
Sept. 8, 1836. Price of adv. $6

Land for Sale on 12 months

—CREDIT.—

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Monday the 26th instant, the valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Pharr now dec'd, lying on the waters of Clarkes Creek, adjoining the lands of Walter S. Pharr, Caleb Irwin, Wm. M. Stinson, Mary Christenburg, Gabriel Ferrel and others, containnig about 292 acres. On the premises are a good two story dwelling house, and alll necessary out buildings. The same will be sold for the benefit of partition among the heirs at Law, on a credit of 12 months, with interest from the date; the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Sept. 5, 1836. Price of adv. $2.

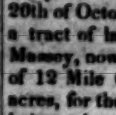
$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named *WASHINGTON.* Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mine. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him.

GREEN HUIE.

Sept. 7, 1836. 10tf

Strayed or Stolen

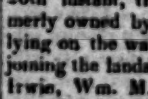


FROM the subscriber, in Charlotte, while attending the Superior Court, on Thursday night last, a bay *HORSE,* with black mane and tail, 16 hands high, 6 years old last spring—four of his colt's teeth he has never shed, and he has on the root of his tail a kernel about half the size of a hen's egg, with both hind feet white, the right hind leg about half white, and a blaze in his face, with saddle, bridle, and halter.—Any person taken up said horse and thief, or the horse alone will be liberally rewarded. Any information will be thankfully received if left at Capt. James R. Neely's tavern in Charlotte.

MATHEW WALLACE. (R. S.)

Sept. 6, 1836. 3w*

NOTICE.



ON Saturday night last, was supposed to be taken from my stable in Charlotte, a gray *MARE,* near five feet high, and about eight years old, pretty good looking, and in good working order, newly shod before (and if I recollect right) barefooted or nearly so behind. Any person giving me information of the said beast, so that I can get her again, shall be compensated for their trouble.

THOMAS P. LIGON.

Charlotte, Aug. 29, 1836. 4t13

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forwarned trading for a note of hand payable to the subscriber, for twenty-two dollars, on Windell Pruett, of Montgomery county, as it was fraudulently taken from me.

KADAR JINKINS.

August 26, 1836.

SKETCH OF TEXAS.

The province of Texas lies between the 27th and 36th degrees of North latitude, and the 94th and 103d parallels of West longitude. It contains about 180,000,000 of English acres. In the Northern part the climate differs but little from that of the south of Europe, of Buenos Ayres, and the Cape of Good Hope. Few countries, says Mr. Ward, to whom we are indebted for the annexed sketch, possesses so large a portion of rich land, or are so capable of supporting a dense population.

The coast is low, and swampy during the rainy season, when it becomes unhealthy. It is skirted by a number of islands separated from the main land by narrow straits. The most considerable of these is San Louis, or Galveston, the easternmost point of which shelters the harbor of that name. The Bay of Espiritu Santo is the next harbor of importance, and this, from the frequency of shoals, cannot be frequented by vessels drawing more than eight or ten feet water.

The anchorage is generally good, and as the water shoals gradually, vessels approaching the coast may be guided entirely by the lead.

Few countries are better supplied with navigable rivers, streams and rivulets, than Texas. Nevertheless, excepting along a part of the coast, and on the banks of the Red River, near Great Raft, no such inundations take place as to render the adjacent district periodically unhealthy. The depth of the water on the bars at the mouth of the principal rivers is not yet accurately ascertained, but it is believed to be only from ten to twelve feet. The fact that a large schooner, mounting twenty-two guns, ran about twenty miles up the river Colorado, in the year 1820, would seem, however, to prove that this supposition is founded in error: but another schooner, which entered the *Brazos* in 1835, with difficulty got over the shoals, and, from the strength of the current, was in imminent danger. The rivers at a short distance from their mouths, are generally narrow, deep and clear, with a moderately rapid stream. They abound in fish, to which the North American settlers have given the English names, trouts, carp, tench, &c., altho' what I saw differed widely from the fish of the same name in Europe. The Red River also produces a species of fish called gar, or gare, which is equally voracious with the shark, and has attacked persons bathing. The above mentioned river is the most considerable in Texas, to which, for some hundreds of miles, it serves as a boundary with the U. States. It takes its name from the color of its water, which flows through a soil of rich red loam and enters the Mississippi about 400 miles from its mouth. Steamboats run from New Orleans to Natchitoches, 300 miles above the junction of the two rivers, once or twice weekly, except during the autumn, when a chain of rocks prevents their passage higher than Alexandria, 120 miles lower down.

The river Brazos and Colorado de Texas are the next in importance to the Red River. Both are navigable to a very considerable distance from the coast; but near their mouths are subject to occasional inundations. The Guadaloupe is scarcely inferior to those already named. The Nöcces, Trinidad, and San Antonio, are likewise fine streams, and in size about equal to the Sabina, which forms the boundary. The Navasota, Anguilno, and Neches, San Jacinto, and Arroyo de Cedros, are navigable to a great extent, except at certain periods; and the Arroyo de la Vaca, (or Lovelace River,) which runs but a short distance into the interior, has, it is stated, nine feet water upon its bar. The rivulets and minor streams are innumerable. As in Devonshire almost every valley has its stream or brook; and judging from the small fish which I observed in them, I should conceive the great number to be perenpial.

The low lands, which extended along the coast, are admirably adapted to the cultivation of rice.—In some parts sugar, and in others cotton, may be produced similar to that of Sea Islands. The central part of Texas is prairie nearly level, and abounding with a most luxuriant vegetation; the banks of the rivers being lined with timber, or skirted by grounds, gently undulating and covered with trees. Here the depth of rich alluvial soil is very considerable, and cotton, wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, indeed every production, both of more temperate climates and of Europe is produced in equal abundance and perfection. The prairies, in their natural states, afford a constant supply of excellent pasture. The banks of the San Marcos were selected by the Spaniards as excelling in fertility, for the establishment of a colony projected in 1804; and those of the Colorado and Nueces are also spoken of in very high terms by all who have visited them. In the North-westernmost part of the mountainous district of San Saba, the ground in general is rocky and sterile.—Towards the east there are also extensive hills, covered with fig-trees. This land is poor, but would evidently produce wine, since the vine grows there spontaneously, and in great abundance. There are three sorts, two of which are small and sour, but the grape of the other, although the skin is thick, is large and sweet. The valley of the Red River is stated, by the numerous North American settlers, to contain some millions of acres, exceeding in fertility even the celebrated Mississippi bottom, the valley of the Roanoke, or, indeed, any lands to be found in the United States. They have styled it the "Garden of the west," and the cotton which it already produces, far excels the Alabama, Tennessee, or, indeed, any excepting that of the Sea Islands. I here ought to remark, that growing cotton possesses one great advantage. Children so young as to be unable to engage in any other occupation, can be employed in picking cotton, and at the age of nine or ten, probably do fully as much as grown up persons. Every species of grain thrives admirably in this fertile tract, and it is thought that the ribbed sugar cane, lately introduced from the Phillipines, and which arrives at maturity a month sooner than the common sort, would answer well there. In the valleys is found the red, or pencil cedar of the largest growth, also a great quantity of the Bois d'arc, of which the Indians make their bows. It is of a beautiful yellow colour, susceptible of the highest polish, not heavy but exceedingly tough and elastic. In addition to these trees, all the varieties which flourish in the United States are to be met with; while red dwarf, or scrubb, and post oaks; (of the former of which staves are made; while the latter is so strong, hard, and tough, that it is frequently employed in lieu of iron to make the screws of the cotton presses;) together with ironwood, hickory, and many other woods admirably adapted to the lathe. The sugar-maple is also very valuable; an auger-hole being bored in its trunk in the spring of the year, a small spout is inserted, and the liquor which is subsequently evaporated to a consistency, is caught in a vessel. A single tree has been known to yield one hundred and fifty pounds of sugar; the average daily produce being from three to four or six pounds. I found its flavor very pleasant, but did not think Bees would be kept as the common sugar.

Those who have settled in Texas a few months, really enjoy more comforts (and these in addition to the opportunity of possessing a handsome property,) than any other peasantry with which I am acquainted. One act of liberality and hospitality which is constantly practiced by all his neighbors towards a new comer, whose character is found unexceptionable, would do honor to the most highly civilized people. They all assemble at the spot which he has fixed upon for his residence, with their axes and the draught-oxen, fell the timber, and build for him his log-hut. This generally consists of three apartments, one for sleeping, another for eating, both closed in all around, while in the centre, which is left open on both sides, he keeps his saddles and tools, and takes his meals during the hot weather. The kitchen (also a log-hut) is usually separated from the house, as is also the smoke house, where his meat is smoked and kept. The log-hut is by no means an inconvenient residence; indeed, some of them are roomy, neat, and durable, very strong, and well calculated to afford protection from inclemency of the weather.

The wild animals to be met with in Texas, are the Buffalo, or bison, known in this country as the bonassus, which enters Texas, from the North, in vast herds during the winter; the panther, leopard, bear, otter, beaver, antelope, deer, racoon, black fox, &c. Turkies abound; there are two species of partridge; swans often arrive in great numbers, together with immense flocks of wild ducks and geese. The flesh of the buffalo, especially its hump, is excellent, and generally prized far above beef, the bear's ham is also considered a great delicacy. But by far the most interesting animal is the wild horse. From Barbary, the Arab, transplanted into Spain, passed from thence to the New World, and turned loose by the first European settlers, it has peopled the rich plains of Texas with droves innumerable. The mesting or wild horse, is not often large or heavy, but shews blood; it is well made, hardy, active, and, if caught young, very docile, although whenever an opportunity offers, apt to rejoin its wild brethren. The piebald, light brown, chesnut and dun colours prevail.—Their defect is the tenderness of the hoof, which is too frequently to be met with amongst them, as brecbon soft ground; whereas, throughout Mexico, those which are reared on a hard rocky soil, have a solidity of hoof which renders shoes unnecessary, even to the fore feet; the hind feet are seldom shod. The mode of catching them is similar to that by which wild elephants are caught in India. A space sufficiently large to contain a drove is inclosed with stakes, trunks, and branches of trees: the entrance is narrow, but gradually winds outwards, and a herd is driven or decoyed into it by a horse taught for the purpose. I have seen instances of attachment on the part of a young colt thus caught to a careful master, far stronger than any I ever before witnessed in a horse.

Of the many tribes of Indians, who either occupy fixed habitations, or wander over certain districts of this vast country, the Camanches are by far the most numerous. Their occupation is the chase of the Buffalo, which they follow to the north during the summer, over the vast plains which lie between the head waters of the Red River, the Arkansas, the Bravo del Norte, and the Missouri. In the winter, when the snow compels the innumerable herds of these animals to seek a milder climate, the Indians deposite the skins which they have obtained amongst the mountains of San Saba, and pursue the buffaloes to the frontier of Coahuila. At this period they have not unfrequently stolen across the river Bravo del Norte, killed the herdsman, and carried off the cattle from different parts of the adjacent district. They have also occasionally ventured to attack the Haciendas and hamlets, carrying off the inhabitants, some of whom have been sold, as is currently reported throughout Coahuila, as slaves, on the borders of the United States.

If a wandering tribe can be said to have a residence, that of the Camanches is the mountainous district of San Saba, which they cross both in the spring and autumn, where they deposite their families occasionally during their long expeditions. These Indians generally kill the Buffalo with their bow and arrow, their horses being trained to carry them close to it, and on its right side. Sometimes they pursue, and with a sharp iron (crescent shaped,) passing its left flank, sever the ham-string of the right leg, when the animal falls away from the horse; they sometimes also shoot it with the rifle. The scent of the buffalo is, however, so acute that it can be only approached from the leeward side; it is timid until wounded, but then its impetuosity is irresistible, and its attacks are repeated until it falls. Being both active, and, from its vast bulk, very powerful, the charge of an old bull is described as tremendous. The long shaggy hair which covers its head and breast, gives it a terrific appearance, as it rushes headlong at whatever it perceives, (often the smoke of the rifle,) blowing and snorting with astonishing loudness. Should it discover and throw down its antagonist, it gores and tramples upon him until (if desperately wounded) it falls dead by his side. The horns of the buffalo are short, but very sharp pointed although thick at the base. Being very hard and black, they are highly prized for cups and other purposes. Its flesh, when fat, is excellent, especially the hump: the skins, covered with an excessively thick hair, nearly approaching to wool, are much used in the Northern parts of the United States, more especially as a wrapper when travelling in the sledges or sleighs, over the ice or snow. The Indians gave a softness and pliability to these skins greater than that of the buck, or even doe skin of Europe. The following is, I believe, the process adopted:—After tanning with sumac bark, the skin is stretched over a hole in the earth, and smoked; the brains of the animal and alum are also rubbed into it. It is subsequently painted in cheques, diamonds and similar figures, the colors being very durable.

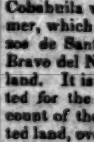
Until the year 1823, excepting the wild Indian tribes there were no inhabitants except at the town of San Antonio de Bexar, and its immediate neighborhood; at the fort of the Bahia del Espiritu Santo, and in the Environs of Nacogdoches. The whole number hardly amounted to 3000 souls. Many small grants have been made to individuals of lands near the rivers Sabina, Neches and Anguilno, but nearly all of them remained untenanted. The first persons who ever took efficacious measures to carry into effect extensive schemes of colonization in Texas, on their own private account, were Mr. Austin, an inhabitant of Louisiana, and Colonel Milam. The former, after traversing this vast country near the coast, fixed on the spot between the Brazos and Colorado, where he obtained a very extensive grant from the Spanish government. Embarrassments, owing to the failure of the properties of the banks of the Western States, together with the revolutions, prevented his reaping the fruits of his exertions. His eldest son, [illegible] succeeded to the claims, and to the [illegible] and enterprising spirit of his father, who died about the year 1800 or 1821. In 1822, he obtained from the first Independent Congress the recognition of his grant, and though inundations, which there was no reason to anticipate, have twice done serious injury to the infant colony, he has the merit of having succeeded in peopling a wilderness, and providing a number of industrious families with an ample subsistence, as well as with the means of acquiring not only comforts, but wealth. The settlers on his lands are all North Americans; nevertheless, it is but justice to state, that in the late business, when a few of their countrymen proclaimed Texas, independent of Mexico, (the Fredonia scheme,) his and their conduct proved their fidelity to the Government of their adopted country. Austin, at the head of all who were capable of bearing arms, having offered to take them up in defence of the legitimate Government. This colony is in the neighborhood of some small tribes of Indians, whose pilferings it has been often necessary to chastise. Col. Benjamin Milam, endowed by nature with a strength of mind and spirit of enterprize almost peculiar to the inhabitants of the Western States of America, associated with the Indian tribes in order to explore the more Southern parts of this extensive country. He subsequently engaged in the war which gave independence to Mexico; and his courage, activity, zeal and love of freedom, caused his rapid advancement. Finding that the lands on the South west bank of the Red River were in every respect, by far the most valuable in Texas, indeed as he and all those who have examined declare, far superior to those of any part of the United States which they have visited, he determined on settling there. Being, however, unable to obtain a grant in that quarter, he succeeded in his application for one on the river San Matteo, precisely at the spot where it was formerly intended by the Spanish government to establish a colony.

Nature has evidently given to Texas commercial advantages which she has denied to almost every other part of Mexico; indeed, few countries if any one, are more favorably situated for carrying on an extensive and lucrative foreign and domestic traffic. The principal export doubtless will be cotton, which grows in the greatest abundance, and is in quality inferior only to that of the Sea Islands. As the capital employed in raising it is very inconsiderable, the Texas colonist will be able to undersell every competitor in foreign markets. His healthy lands, cultivated by free and cheap labor, cost him comparatively nothing; whilst the North American and West Indian require an interest on a large sum employed in the purchase of property and slaves, subject to many contingencies. Pot and pearl ashes will be obtained in clearing the lands. Texas will supply the West India Islands with timber, salted provisions, flour, and whatever else they now require from the United States, at least equal in quality, and at a lower price than they can be obtained from thence; mules and horses will also be exported to Cuba and the Antilles. The Southern parts of the United States are already supplied from thence, and from Cohahuila with both; but more especially the former, which are sometimes embarked at the Brazos de Santiago, close to the mouth of the river Bravo del Norte, but more generally conveyed by land. It is thought Texas may prove well situated for the growth of Merino wool, both on account of the climate and the extent of uncultivated land, over which they may be allowed to graze at liberty. The North Americans have exported wool from Cohahuila, but I have been informed that, although the staple is long, it is by no means fine, and there is a burr in which it requires much trouble to extract. The latter disadvantage will not be met with in Texas, except possibly amongst the mountains of San Saba; for I have observed throughout Mexico, that wherever the land is arid, burrs and thorny plants of every description abound, although wherever water is abundant, they are scarcely to be found. Swamps, stagnant water, and a rank vegetation, together with the disorders arising from marsh-miasmata, render a large proportion of the Southern parts of the United States little better than a sickly desert. A circumstance that I have no where else observed increases the inundations, which are the real causes of the evils, to a very great extent. The ground is so level, that not only do the more considerable rivers overflow, but by their influx into the smaller tributary streams, produce the same effects on both sides to a very considerable distance. This I remarked more particularly when ascending the Red River; a current from the Mississippi ran up it, not much less than one hundred miles. Nearly all the rivers of Texas, on the other hand, are "encaises," and except near their mouths, seldom if ever, produce inundations prejudicial either to property or health. Nevertheless, during the rainy season there is a sufficient rise in the rivers of Texas to render even the small branches navigable, and afford opportunities of conveying the produce of the interior by water-carriage to the coast. Texas is bounded on the Western side by the arid mountains of San Saba and by elevated plains, which serve only to afford pasturage to the buffaloes and other wild animals (the Bolso de Mapimi.) On the South side lie Cohahuila, New Leon, Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosa, which, although in parts exceedingly fertile, contain large tracts of land in which the sterility of the soil and the want of water will always reduce the population to a very limited number. Consequently it may, in a great measure, be considered as an Oasis, and must always have considerable influence upon the destiny of the circumjacent districts.

A HEAVY STOCK

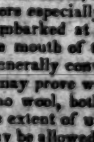
OF

GROCERIES, &C.



THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cutlery, Castings,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,



All of which is designed principally for wholesale dealers, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, first Hay Market.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 2d, 1836.

References:
F. L. WINSLOW,
WARREN WINSLOW,
NOTT & STARR,
STARK & PEARCE,
YARBROUGH & RAY.

From the Boston Atlas.

MR. WOODBURY'S LETTER.

At length the letter of Mr. Woodbury, the existence of which was so vehemently denied by the Post, has been produced, and we find ourselves fully sustained in the charges which we made, and the inferences which we drew. "*Should we become involved in a real or quasi war with Mexico,*" says the Secretary of the Treasury, "*the surplus may never be divided*, or will soon be recalled." Coupling this language with other collateral circumstances, we maintain that we had authority for making the assertions we did. Compare the date of Mr. Woodbury's letter with that of the Orders issued to General Gaines, and what, is the irresistible conclusion at which we arrive? The former bears date the 8th, and the latter the 11th of July—so that the ink upon the Secretary's letter was hardly dry when the orders to invade Mexico were issued. These orders it was intended to keep secret from the people, but they were disclosed through the indiscreet garrulity of a member of Congress. Whatever may be General Jackson's notions of neutrality at the Hermitage, we know that they are not such as were inculcated upon him at the White House—and we know that both the Kitchen Cabinet and the Cabinet Proper, did conceive the infamous project, which we have dragged forth to the light,—TO PREVENT THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS MONEY, UPON THE PRETENCE OF A QUASI WAR WITH MEXICO. If any one doubts our assertion, let him examine the articles in the Globe upon the Deposite question during the month of July, and the Orders to Gen. Gaines—let him ponder on its presumptuous declaration, "*that the labors of the opposition to transform the deposite act into an act of distribution, must be met and counteracted*"—nay, let him look at the comments in the government journal upon the recent letter of Gen. Jackson to Governor Cannon, and to the language of the Richmond Enquirer, deploring the President's course.

But what must be the astonishment of the great majority in Congress, by whose faithful compliance with the will of their constituents, the Distribution Bill was carried through, when they find, that scarcely a week after their adjournment, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to a Dr. Waterhouse, says that under certain contingencies the law which they have passed will not be carried into operation? Scarcely had the bill received the signature of the President, when a plot was afoot to defeat it. According to Mr. Woodbury's own testimony, the law may not be carried into execution in a certain event—*may not be?* Does Mr. Woodbury presume to say, that under any contingency, he or the President would be justified in violating a law deliberately passed by Congress, and sanctioned by the Executive? But what is the contingency, which Mr. Woodbury mentions? "A real or *quasi* war with Mexico!" What reason had he for apprehending a war with Mexico? What provocation has been given by Mexico? What disposition has she manifested to provoke a rupture with the United States? We all know there is no danger of a declaration of war on the part of Mexico. From whom then was it to come? By whom was the war or the *quasi* war to be got up! Evidently by the corrupt intriguers, who have undertaken the task of defeating the Distribution Bill. The passage of this bill may be eminently termed the People's Measure. It was carried through by the weight of their own will, against which not even the supple slaves of the administration in Congress dared to oppose the will of Mr. Van Buren and the Kitchen Cabinet. And yet now when the bill has irrevocably passed into a law, we find the Globe attacking it with violence and scurrility, as if its operation could be prevented—we find the Secretary of the Treasury admitting the possibility of his refusing to carry it into execution, even against the overwhelming will of Congress and of the People.

There are other points in Mr. Woodbury's letter, which we may take up on another occasion. He expresses his belief that "the ensuing presidential election is to be unusually quiet," and considers the signs of the times to be "portentous." We are happy to agree with Mr. Woodbury in this sentiment. The signs of the times are indeed portentous to Mr. Van Buren and his supporters—ominous of defeat, discomfiture and disgrace. To the friends of the Union and the Constitution, they are full of cheering auguries—and a few more such developments as that which we have made in relation to the surplus treasure, will arouse the whole people to a sense of dishonesty, the profligacy, and the perfidy of their rulers.

THE LETTER.

Washington, 8th July 1836.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 2d inst. deserves my best acknowledgements for its numerous useful suggestions.

The naval bill, as to Admirals, did not get through both Houses, and our friend Elliott, with some other gallant fellows, must longer feel the pangs of hope deferred.

Our overflowing Treasury, which is so often prayed for, will, I fear, cause a curse. But my best efforts will be given to execute the late law faithfully, though I have many misgivings as to its fatal influence on the second relations heretofore existing between the States and the general government.

The President wishes me to express his thanks for your kind remembrance of him. He leaves this city in a few days for Tennessee.

I believe the ensuing presidential election is to be unusually quiet, and I will not allow myself to despair of the Republic, however portentous may be some of the signs of the times.

Should we become involved in a real or quasi war with Mexico, the surplus may never be divided or will be soon recalled. At all events the whole will be wanted in 1842, if not earlier. Five millions are to come off the present Tariff in 1841, alone.

Mr. Adam's health has not been good the later part of this session but I saw Mrs. Adams quite well at church last Sunday.

Truly and respectfully,
Your ob. ser.
LEVI WOODBURY.

Hon. BENJ. WATERHOUSE.
Cambridge, (Mass.)

From the Ohio Republican.

A great deal is said by the enemies of General Harrison, about his bravery, &c. during the last war. Let them read the following, and then say whether there is any thing like cowardice evinced in his language. The article will be found at page 202, of J. Russel, Jr's. history of the late war, published in 1815:

The following conversation took place between Maj. Chambers and Gen. Harrison, on a demand for the surrender of Fort Meigs.

Maj. Chambers.—Gen. Proctor has directed me to demand the surrender of this post. He wishes to spare the effusion of blood.

Gen. Harrison.—The demand, under present circumstances, is a most extraordinary one. As Gen. Proctor did not send me a summons to surrender on his first arrival, I had supposed that he believed me determined to do my duty. His present message indicates an opinion of me that I am at a loss to account for.

Maj. Chambers.—Gen. Proctor, could never think of saying any thing to wound your feelings, sir. The character of Gen. Proctor's force is very respectable, and there is with him a larger body of Indians than have ever before been embarked.

Gen. Harrison.—I believe I have a very correct idea of Gen. Proctor's force; it is not such as to create the least apprehension for the result of the contest, whatever shape he may be pleased hereafter to give to it. Assure the General, however, that he will never have this post *surrendered* to him upon any terms. Should it fall into his hands, it will be in a manner calculated to do him more *honor*, and to give him larger claims upon the gratitude of his government than any capitulation could possibly do.

POLICE OFFICE, N. YORK, AUG. 13.

Extraordinary Case of a Female Husband.—A paragraph appeared in this paper on Saturday relative to a female who was found intoxicated in the street, on Friday night, dressed in man's clothes. The account she gave of herself turns out to be also false, or at least she has since told a different story, in consequence of further and more extraordinay discovery having been made in relation to her. On Saturday morning a decently dressed woman called at the police office, and asked to see James Walker, (the name by which the female called herself before her sex was discovered,) who she said was her husband. This woman was informed of the discovery which had been made, and was permitted to see the person in question, to whom however she declined speaking, and went away. In consequence of this occurrence, James or rather Jane Walker, was again brought before the magistrate, and underwent another examination, in which she stated that she was a native of Liverpool; that her real name is George Moore Wilson, and that George is a name commonly given to females in England; that both her parents died when she was very young, and that when she was twelve years old, in consequence of being ill treated by her friends, she ran away from them, put on boy's clothes, and made her way to Scotland, the native place of her parents.

When she arrived there, she went to work in a factory, still retaining the boy's dress, and remained in it until she had nearly arrived at manhood, when she married a Miss Eliza Cummings with whom she set sail for Quebec two days after their marriage. A few days after her marriage, she imparted the secret of her sex to her wife; but notwithstanding this, the two females have lived together ever since as man and wife. Fifteen years have passed since their union, during which it appears they experienced a great variety of fortune, but kept the secret of the husband's sex so well, that it never before transpired, and remains even unknown to the wife's father, who has resided for some years with them. As the first account which this woman gave of herself appears to be false, this one may also be untrue—but it stands corroborated to a certain extent by the wife having called to see her on Saturday, and by the vexation and rage she evinced on hearing that her husband's sex was discovered; and also by a marriage certificate having been found on the prisoner's person certifying that the marriage was solemnized at the time and place which she stated in her examination. The magistrate considered the matter altogether so extraordinary, that he has detained her until it can be more fully inquired into.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The members of the Liverpool Temperance Society lately had a procession, amounting to several thousands. Such have been the alleged good effects of this association, that it is said a drunken man is now a *rara avis* in the streets of that great commercial emporium of England.

Conundrum.—Why is a love-letter like a *Capias?* D'ye give it up? Because it is a *Warrant of attachment.*

Latest from Florida.

CHARLESTON SEPT. 6.—The schr. *Amelia*, Capt. Joyner, arrived here yesterday, from New-Orleans, via St. Augustine, having on board, as passengers, some officers of the U. S. army, from whom we learn that the post at Micanopy had been abandoned, and the troops removed to Gary's Ferry, on Black Creek. Three companies of soldiers have been ordered to Santa Fe's Bridge, which is to be kept up as a military station. At Newnansville, sixty miles from Gary's Ferry, Gary's Ferry and Picolata, garrisons are also to be kept up. Numerous small parties of Indians (supposed to be Creeks) are reported to be passing South in the vicinity of Newnansville.

About 300 men were at St. Augustine, sick, having been brought from different posts through the country.

Major Pierce had abandoned his intention of renewing the attack on the Indians at Gen. Clinch's plantation, from the exhausted state of the troops, &c. and the superior force of the enemy.

Captain Ashby had entirely recovered from his wounds, and was to go on duty in a day or two.

Lieut. Dancy gives a deplorable account of the health of the U. S. forces in Florida. He states that of a company of 85 U. S. dragoons, who arrived there in March last, there were but *six* reported capable of duty, and of his own company, consisting of between 60 and 70, there were only *four*, who, when he left, were not on the sick list.—*Courier.*

TALLAHASSEE, AUGUST 27.—The Creeks, it appears, have divided themselves into small parties of from ten to fifty in number, in order to elude the vigilance of the Georgia troops, and make good their escape to Florida, where they hope to battle to better advantage. Hundreds, we may say, have already made their way to the Seminoles, where, prompted by the almost universal success of that nation, and in conjunction with them, they will make a bold and daring stand.

A gentleman recently from Hamilton county, informs us that bodies of Indians, from ten to sixty, in a gang, are continually passing down; and when interrupted by the whites hastily collected together, fly to a hammock, and dare them to come in.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 13th ult. says: "A gentleman who arrived on Thursday, from Key West, brings intelligence that a vessel commanded by a Spaniard and an American, recently touched at Indian Key, full of negroes, supposed to have been purchased from the Seminoles in exchange for ammunition. The people at the Key had not force enough to arrest the miscreants.

Latest from Texas.

[*From the Correspondence of the Chas. Courier.*]

From the Merchants Exchange News Room, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27, 1836. }

ATTEMPT TO STEAL SANTA ANNA.

By the arrival of the schr. *Julius Cæsar*, from Brazoria (Texas,) we learn that the schr. *Passiac*, Capt. Hughes, hence for Galveston, was seized for having on board several persons from New Orleans, who made an attempt to steal Santa Anna and take him to Mexico in said schooner. The persons were arrested and imprisoned before their plans were properly matured.

The J. C. reports that the Texian Schr. *Invincible*, about 30 miles from the S. W. Bar, in chase of the Mexican schr. *Venus*. Not believed by many who say she is by this time in Vera Cruz. She was within half a mile of the Venus when the J. C. saw them, and by this time she may be a Texian prize. She left here with a cargo said to be worth $200,000.

A Cure for Pulmonary Complaints.—The following receipt is not intended to be a remedy for a confirmed consumption. But we assure our readers from our own actual experience, and from repeated observation, of its effects, that it will relieve many pulmonary complaints not easily to be distinguished in their symptoms from a consumption, and which, if neglected would have proved fatal. Let the patient early every morning while in bed, drink half a pint of milk warm from the cow, in which a table spoon full of honey and a table spoon full of French brandy, or if that cannot be had, of other spirits, has been first mixed; let him then remain in bed for one hour after drinking it. It will cause a gentle perspiration to take place, promote an easy expectoration, relieve the cough, and in a few weeks restore him to perfect health. Having in early life, when supposed by all who saw him, to be far advanced in a consumption, reduced almost to a skeleton, and laboring under the hectic fever attendant on that disease, been by this remedy restored to health, after having long in vain tried the remedies, prescribed by able physicians, and having since witnessed a similar effect in several instances in which he has recommended it; the Editor feels desirous to communicate this remedy to the public, in order that others, similarly afflicted, may avail themselves of it. It is believed that it will not be injurious in those pulmonary affections which it cannot cure, while for many others he knows it to be an effectual remedy.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

It is stated that the revenue which has accrued at the New York Custom House during the last two quarters, exceeds *nine millions of dollars.*

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

We subjoin, from the Boston Mercantile Journal, an abstract of the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of the young female which we have heretofore noticed. Every Southerner will hear of this decision with feelings of unmingled indignation and surprise. No gentleman can hereafter travel into Massachusetts, accompanied by his negro servant, without running the risk of having his property taken out of his possession, without the possibility of redress, unless this decision be reversed by a higher tribunal. The Constitution of the United States has provided for the restoration of slaves fleeing from one State into another; but the decision of Chief Justice Shaw virtually annuls this security, if, forsooth, the slave accompanying his master *only begins to flee* after he has crossed the line of Massachusetts.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Slave Case.—The slave case, some account of which we gave last week, was continued yesterday before the Supreme Court, all the Judges being present. The case was argued by the Counsel for the respective parties with great eloquence and skill, by C. P. & B. R. Curtis, for Mr. Aves, the gentleman in whose possession the little girl now is, and against whom the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued; and by Rufus Choate and Ellis Gray Loring for the applicants for the discharge of the slave.

Chief Justice Shaw delivered this morning the opinion of the full court, on the rights of slave owners bringing slaves into Massachusetts, which will be considered of extraordinary importance. The Chief Justice remarked that a more elaborate opinion of the court would hereafter be drawn up, but that at present he would state the result which had been arrived at, and the general reasoning which had led to it. The case was one of high interest, and has been fully and most ably argued by counsel. The impression of the court and bar had long been that a slave coming here by the consent of the master is thereby virtually emancipated, because there is no law by which he can be compelled to leave this State, and while here, as he owes allegiance, he must receive protection. The question was not before the court, and need not here be settled, whether a slave coming here by his master's consent, and afterwards returning to a slave country, would fall back into slavery. The court were clearly of opinion that the long settled impression referred to was sound.

The law of England and the law of Massachusetts were analogous. By both, slavery has been recognized as the local law of countries which have chosen to tolerate it. Slavery is against justice and natural right, but other States and countries have a legal right to fix the condition of their own subjects, and must reconcile their acts with their own consciences, in their own way. Slavery cannot, therefore, be now considered against the law of nations; but being against the policy and settled law of Massachusetts, we here regard it not as a matter of general law, so as to let in the principles of comity in the case of foreigners coming here with slaves, but only as a local law, which we respect with certain limits, and to a certain extent. The Judge went into a very able, though brief, analysis of the adjudging cases on the subject of slave property, and showed that the doctrines now held were substantially in accordance with those cases.

The Judge then stated that, prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it became the universal and settled policy of this State that slavery was contrary to natural right, and was unlawful. The adoption of the Constitution only varied this principle, so far as it made expression for the case of runaway slaves, &c. Where there is a general prohibition and particular exemption, the latter is against natural right. The article of the Constitution relating to fugitives might have been useful, and we cannot now object to it; but that article must be construed according to the plain and natural import of its terms. It must receive a strict construction, and does not apply to cases where slaves are voluntarily brought here by their masters.

The Judge stated that the child must be discharged from the custody of the present claimant, and consigned for safe keeping, at present, to the petitioner's counsel. It was intimated that this case was not to be understood to decide the case of a master who is bringing his slave through this State by virtue of a warrant issuing under the Act of Congress respecting runaway slaves, nor to a necessary transitus from one slave State to another, through a free State, where there was no unnecessary delay. The latter case could hardly happen in this State, and neither were before the court so as to make necessary any expression of opinion on them.

Upon the above decision the Boston Daily Advertiser makes the following remarks:

"It will be perceived that the Court have decided that the slave having been brought by its master's consent to this State, becomes free, slavery being against the policy and settled law of the State; and that the provisions of the Constitution and law of the United States, in relation to fugitives, does not apply to a case in which they come with the master's consent. In some of the States there is, we believe, legislative provision for cases of this sort, and it would seem that some such provision is necessary in this State, unless we would prohibit citizens of the slaveholding States from travelling in this State with their families, and unless we would permit such of them as wish to emancipate their slaves to throw them, at their pleasure, upon the People of this State.—Both these evils require to be guarded against, and the remedy lies not with the courts, but with the Legislature."

The Voice of Madison.—Though the venerable sage and patriot has been removed to another and a better world, he has left many recorded lessons of wisdom for our instruction.

"Hearken not (says he) to the unnatural voice which tells you that the people of America, knit together as they are by so many cords of affection, cannot live together as members of the same family; cannot continue the mutual guardians of their happiness; cannot be fellow citizens of one great, respectable and flourishing empire. Hearken not to the voice which petulantly tells you that your form of government is a novelty in the political world; that it rashly attempts what it is impossible to accomplish. No, my countrymen, shut your ears against this unhallowed language. Shut your heart against the poison which it conveys. The kindred blood which flows in the veins of American citizens, the mingled blood which they have shed in defence of their sacred rights, consecrate their union, and excite horror at the idea of their becoming aliens, rivals, enemies. Happily for America, happily we trust for the whole human race, the founders of the republic pursued a new and noble course. They accomplished a revolution which has no parallel in the annals of human society. They reared the fabrics of governments which have no models on the face of the globe. They formed the design of a great Confederacy, which it is incumbent on their successors to *improve* and *perpetuate*."

Despatch.—A neighbor of ours, says the New York Express, left here for Philadelphia last Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, in the steam boat for Amboy, took the Rail Road for Bordentown, changed to the steam boat New Philadelphia, arrived at Philadelphia about 2 P. M. transacted business, some of it requiring much care, with five different individuals, left Philadelphia a little after 4, by the Trenton rail road, from Trenton, took stage to the Sand Hills, there shifted to the Camden and Amboy Rail road, on reaching Amboy took the steam boat Swan, and arrived in New York a few minutes before 12 at night. The same individual remarks that the first time he passed from New York to Philadelphia, which was in May, 1812, it took him 2½ days—thus by the improvements of the present day, accomplishing in 18 hours a journey requiring in 1812, five days time.

Lucifer Matches.—We lately copied a paragraph from an exchange paper which stated that a box of these matches ignited, upon being opened. A similar occurrence took place in one end of the building in which our office is kept last week. A box containing lucifer matches had been partly immersed in water on board the boat on which it was brought up the river. As soon as it was opened and fresh air was admitted, it began to smoke and would evidently have kindled a fire in a very few seconds if let alone. May not many of the fires ascribed to incendiaries originate in the spontaneous combustion of these and other matches?—*Cherau Gazette.*

Human Horns.—A remarkable instance of a horn substance, growing on the head of a female, has recently come under the notice of a surgeon in Norfolk. A woman, near 70 residing at Roshmere, near Lowestoft, perceived, above 57 years since, a hard excrescence growing from her head, which gradually increased until it attained the length of eight inches. It is perfectly hard, and in texture and figure resembling a ram's horn, and arched over the forehead in a singular manner. From its extreme length it became a constant source of uneasiness, and the woman consented to its removal which operation has successfully performed.—[*English paper.*

Not Bad.—A green, good natured, money making up country Jonathan, who said every thing drily, "I got things fixed," and struck up a bargain for matrimony; having no particular regard for appearances the parties agreed to employ a green horn country justice to put on the tackling. He commenced the ceremonies by remarking that, "it was customary on such occasions to commence with a prayer, but he believed he would omit that;" after tieing the knot, he said it was customary to give the married couple some advice, but he believed he would omit that," also, "it was customary to kiss the bride, but he believed he would omit that." The ceremony being ended, Jonathan took the squire by the button hole, and clapped his finger on his nose, said, "*squire*, it's customary to give the magistrate five dollars—*but I bleve I'll omit that.*"

More Gold.—The Globe announces that the third instalment of the indemnification payable to the government of the U. S. by that of Naples, was punctually paid when due and that a portion of it has already arrived in gold. The remainder will soon follow. Public notice will be given from the treasury department when claimants may receive their dividends.

Matthias.—We have direct information from N. S. that Robt. Matthews, more generally known by Matthias the Prophet, is now pursuing his original vocation of a carpenter in that place.

From the Carolina Watchman of the 5th inst.

ONE PASSENGER SAVED.

In the account which was lately given of the loss of the *Richard Dobbs*, it was stated that all the crew were lost. This is a mistake. One poor fellow swam ashore and was brought into Salisbury one day last week. He is in a dreadful fix, and raves dreadfully in broken English and bad Spanish about Jackson Van Buren—the Richard Dobbs, &c. He sometimes gets into the altitudes about going upon some foreign Embassy, and getting into office: so that many think his brain is affected. He discharges large quantities of salt water from his stomach with a good deal of filth, which one of the sailors said, might have come from a bad political conscience. His life was evidently saved by clinging to a *fardo of Alfalfa* or bale of Spanish fodder: on the other hand, his danger and suffering were greatly increased by having a bag of Spanish dollars hung to a collar around his neck: which must have obstructed his swimming very much. He starts and jumps every time any one passes near his bag. When he first came ashore, his fist was convulsed with the tenacity of his grip upon his bag.

The collar is silver and bears this inscription,

"M. V. B."

to

P. W.

For his services at R. for his pledge of N. C. "et in memoriam fidelitatis mihi dictæ juramento."

On another part of the collar is engraved the picture of a little dog standing on his hinder legs, and reaching up towards the extended hand of a bald headed little man, in which is contained something resembling a crust. If the friends of this unfortunate man can recognise him from these circumstances, and will apply for him, they will do the cause of humanity a service. He has been so badly drenched and dreadfully scared, that fears are entertained of his going stark mad.

P. S. It is suggested that the above described person is the same that went to Baltimore as the *Raleigh* representative of the *Salisbury* electoral district in the Rucker Caucus. Some say, he is the Editor of the Standard at Raleigh, and it is suggested that he has some friends in the President's Kitchen at Washington City. He can give no account how the wreck took place or what become of his fellow passengers: when questioned about that matter, he talks wikily and raves about Jackson and the Bank and republicanism, and all that, &c. He is dreadfully bruised and greatly to be pitied: he still keeps vomiting up salt water and holds on to his bag.

Last News from the Wreck.

Several articles have drifted on the beach greatly damaged, amongst others a box with brazen hoops "to the care of W. H. H. Raleigh, N. C." it was supposed from the smell to have contained sweetmeats from Washington, it is now however, entirely empty.

A trunk with a label on it in these words, from M. V. B. to R. M. S. Att. Gen. &c. (popular magic, &c.) 'secrecy and caution,' this side up with care.

Another small box of pistols marked thus, 'from T. H. B. to J. A. B. of Halifax, one pistol looked like it had seen service—it was smooth bored at the top, but rifled lower down—remarkably easy on trigger.

An old box of papers directed to divers persons—letters to Gen. D. N. containing a speech of thanks to be used in case of success, speeches on contested elections: all marked free A. J. P. U. S.

A box of sham shirts from M. V. B. to D. J. of Fayetteville.

A box of Globes—Arguses—Enquirers, &c. marked "copy for the N. C. Journal."

A small box containing 'Pills for Dr. S. F. Charlotte' in which was a piece of gingerbread for J. M. H. It smelt so bad no one could eat it—some of the phials having been broken and some nauceous stuff having got on it.

There were a great many lids and old trunks taken up, directed to divers persons, among others, to Hon. H. C., Lincoln, "Dr. H. Tar." (Pills also.) A box directed to Hon. J. S., of Greene, endorsed "ready made speeches to be got by heart." Some of the letters picked up are curious, we may publish some of them if we are so fortunate as to dry them and keep the pieces together.

Senator Bedford Brown, of North-Carolina, was so highly elated with the result of the election in *his* county (Caswell) which gave something less than a thousand Van Buren majority, that, (in the language of a writer in the Milton Spectator) "he rose from his seat, near the centre of the spacious and splendid Court room, and in his *usual* masterly style of eloquence, surrounded by hundreds of his fellow-citizens, called their attention to the important election, of Governor just held," &c. &c. The speaker and his eulogist are doubtless worthy of each other. But what will Mr. *Bedford Brown* say when the returns from other counties shall flow in upon him, and show that old Rip Van Winkle has *soaked* up, and thrown off the Van Buren shackles? Will he resign his seat in the Senate? *Nous verrons.—Lynchburg Virg.*

Prescription with a vengeance.—The Washington Mirror states that "a mechanic cannot obtain employment on the public buildings now being erected in the city of Washington, if he is known at any time to have expressed an opinion against the present immaculate and pure administration!"

Charlotte:

Friday, September 16, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

Whig Electoral Ticket!

1st District,	Alfred Webb,	of Rutherford.
2d	"	Col. Anderson Mitchell, of Wilkes.
3d	"	Wm. J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg.
4th	"	John Giles, of Rowan.
5th	"	John L. Lenoir, of Rockingham.
6th	"	John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th	"	Hon. John D. Toomer, Cumberland.
8th	"	Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.
9th	"	Charles Manly, of Wake.
10th	"	Dr. Willie Perry, of Franklin.
11th	"	Wm. W. Cherry, of Bertie.
12th	"	John L. Bailey, of Pasquotank.
13th	"	Gen. J. O. K. Williams, of Beaufort.
14th	"	Blount Coleman, of Lenoir.
15th	"	Jeremiah Pearsall, of Duplin.

Election the 10th of November.

☞ We shall hereafter, for the information of our merchants and others, interested in the arrival of Goods, publish the Ship News of Cheraw and Georgetown.

☞ *Texas.*—We have inserted in this week's paper, "*Sketches of Texas*," which will be found on the first page. It will no doubt be interesting to those in this neighborhood who are preparing to "wend their way" to this terrestrial paradise in a short time.

☞ *The Rail Road Meeting at Salisbury.*—We published a week or two ago, an invitation from some of the citizens of Salisbury, to all those interested in the contemplated Meeting, on the 10th of October next, to send Delegates.—We are sorry to say, that as yet, the citizens of this County have not taken the first step towards the appointment of Delegates. And we would ask, Has the citizens of Mecklenburg no interest in this meeting? We think they have, and one of vital importance; and we think it behooves every friend to the prosperity of North Carolina to be up and doing, and more especially at this time, when the State is awaking to the necessity of the accomplishment of a Rail Road, either from Fayetteville or Raleigh to the vallies of the Yadkin and Catawba. "*There is a tide in the affairs of men which, if taken at the flood, lead on to fortune*"—and this no doubt is the propitious moment for North Carolina, which if passed by and neglected may sink her into that apathy which has been her lot for years that is past. We do hope that a meeting will be held to appoint Delegates to represent this County in that Meeting. It will no doubt be one of the most respectable that has been held in this State for some time. We ask Will Mecklenburg be unrepresented? Has she no interest in its deliberations?

From the Roanoke Advocate.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27.

Mr. Webb: On my return from the South-west a few days since, my attention was called to an extract from the Danville Reporter, stating that Gen. Jackson had addressed a letter to my Father, the late H. G. Burton, which letter contained a promise, to appoint him Governor of Texas. The letter it is said was found amongst the papers of the deceased. This I pronounce unequivocally to be false; no examination has yet been made of the papers and letters belonging to Governor Burton, and had such a letter been in existence it could not have thus come to light. Indeed I look upon this statement which has been so early published and republished by the Editorial fraternity of the Opposition Press, as a malignant attempt to tarnish the fame of an illustrious individual. Like the Reporter I can well exclaim, "what next?" "What a state of things does it disclose" when we behold the Press perverted, from a medium of truth and knowledge, to a vehicle of slander. The very sanctuary of the grave is violated and the manes of the dead invoked to appear upon the political arena, to detract from the fame of the living. I hope the Danville Reporter will give this an insertion, as well as the other papers which have published the extract alluded to, in order that the misrepresentations may be corrected, and the public mind not misled.

Yours truly,

R. A. BURTON, F. C.

Now, after all this flourish, what will this fiery defender of the greatest and best say, when he learns—that Governor Burton frequently mentioned in the Town of Salisbury within the last two years that he did expect the United States would acquire Texas, that he was so informed by the President himself, and that he expected to be appointed Governor of the Territory. Whether the fact of the letter being found among the papers be true or not, we are certain that this much of its alleged contents is the truth, for we heard the Governor make the declaration more than once, and could vouch the names of several other gentlemen in this place, who heard the same conversation, but they do not wish to be drawn into a controversy about the matter.—*Car. Watchman.*

☞ A friend asked us if we could explain the letters "F. C." attached to Mr. Burton's name.—Being unable to answer his query, He observed that he could attach no other meaning to it than "*Fighting Cock.*" This may be the meaning for aught we know, but Mr. Burton has calculated without his host, if he thinks to frighten the Whigs.—*Ed. Jour.*

Mammoth Peach.—We have been presented with a Peach from the garden of Mr. J. Markley, in Meeting-street, of the most lucious flavor, measuring nine inches in circumference.—*Charleston Cour.*

MR. CLAY.

The closing remarks of Mr. Clay, at the Public Dinner given to him on his return to Kentucky, by the citizens of Woodford, are those that ought to sink deep in the heart of every true American—they are emphatically those of "truth and soberness."

Mr. Clay next alluded to his intended retirement from the Senate of the United States. One session of the term for which he was last elected, still remained. He felt the full force of the implied obligation which every man who accepted office contracted to serve during the period for which he was appointed, unless some strong reasons existed for his resignation. That consideration might possibly carry him back once more to the Senate, although it was his real wish now to retire. He would, at all events, positively decide, in due season, that the State might be fully represented. But beyond that period he had no desire to continue in the Senate. And, although he entertained the profoundest gratitude for the confidence so long and so often reposed in him by the State of Kentucky, and should ever feel a deep and thankful sense of the friendly wishes of his fellow citizens to retain him in that body, he could not consent to be again a candidate for a seat in it. And he hoped the State would turn its attention to some other citizen. He admitted that eminently prosperous as the whole Union undoubtedly was in the general business and concerns of the people, its political condition was far from being safe or satisfactory. He was convinced that foul corruption had penetrated almost every branch of administration, and was gradually poisoning the whole government.

He admitted it to be the duty of every citizen to employ, to his latest breath, all his abilities, and every energy he possessed, if necessary, to serve his country, and he would willingly remain in the public councils, and exert himself hereafter as he had done heretofore, to preserve our free institutions in the utmost purity, if he believed he could do any public good at all proportionate to the private sacrifices which he should make. But he had been a long time in public employment and needed repose. Perhaps his voice had been too often raised, was too familiar to the public ear; perhaps one less known, of more buoyancy and elasticity, may be heard with more salutary effect. He fervently hoped that the Republic might survive all impending dangers. But it was not to be disguised that the people themselves must purify and preserve their free institutions, if they were to be supported. No people ever lost their liberty who resolved to maintain it. No people ever maintained their liberty who tolerated, sanctioned and upheld corruption and corrupt men in the government."

Mr. C. concluded by proposing the following toast:

The Public Lands—The common property of all the States, they should be administered for the benefit of all, exclusively of none.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Delaware State Journal says: "The extraordinary success of the Whigs in the Western and Southern elections is giving life and energy to their exertions in every part of the Union. It is rousing a spirit every where which, we now firmly believe, will prostrate the dynasty of Andrew Jackson, and save the Constitution and liberties of the Republic. Let the Whigs remember that they are now not only contending against the corruption and usurpations of the last seven years, but against the man who has declared that he will persevere in these abuses, who has proclaimed that it is glory enough for him to *serve under* the author of them; and, above all, against Presidential *dictation*—against a candidate whom Andrew Jackson has *dictated* to the People of this Republic for their Chief Magistrate."

Rhode Island.—In reference to the approaching Presidential contest, the Providence Daily Advertiser remarks: "Whatever may be thought and said abroad of Rhode Island, she has never yet voted for Martin Van Buren, and, what is more, *she never will.* The grounds of this statement we mean to explain at another time. Sufficient it is to add at the present, that the exertions made by the Whigs in other States have made a deep impression here, and that the members of the Whig party, seeing what energy and zeal may effect, are resolved that they will follow the examples of North Carolina and the other States which have thrown off the yoke of toryism."

New Jersey.—The Bridgeton (N. J.) Whig says: "New Jersey is invariably claimed for Van Buren. We are glad, however, to know that the Whigs are not disposed to yield the palm short of a desperate struggle. From the upper counties we have the most satisfactory intelligence from our friends that they are fully awake to the importance of energetic exertions in the glorious cause of the People this fall, and that the ballot boxes will tell that they have not been sleeping at their posts. Local questions which heretofore have paralyzed their efforts, do not at present exist, and hence we may look for a different result in the coming elections."

New York.—The Batavia Advocate says that Genessee alone, at the fall election, "can, and will, give *thirty-five hundred* majority for the People's candidate for President. Once more, a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and our country will be saved from the misrule of Van Buren. Harrison is making more rapid strides in the favor of the People than any candidate for President ever presented for their suffrage."

Maine.—The election in Maine, for the choice of Governor, members of the State Legislature, and Representatives in Congress, will take place on Monday, Sept. 12. Messrs. Evans and Bailey, the two able Whig members from that State, are candidates for re-election. Mr. James Brooks, Editor of the New York Express, and late Editor of the Portland Advertiser, is the Whig candidate for Cumberland district, and Mr. Frederick Hobbs for Hancock and Washington. We shall hear no more, we trust, after the success of the recent effort in North Carolina, of suffering elections to go by default. Why should not Maine, as well as North Carolina, send a majority of Whigs to Congress? and why should New Hampshire, without a struggle, continue under the dominion of the Arch-demagogue, Isaac Hill? Neither of these States can be more completely at the mercy of the Spoilers than North Carolina has been counted.—As she has shaken off her bonds, why may not also her Eastern sisters do the same?

Indiana.—The Indianapolis Journal, published at the Seat of Government of the State, gives a complete list of the members elected to the two Houses of the Legislature, the aggregate of which is as follows:

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*
Senators,	29	18
Representatives,	55	44
	84	62

Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Register, speaking of the late election in Hinds county, Mississippi, which exhibited a great majority in favor of the *White* candidates, says: "This we hope *and believe*, is a fair specimen of the strength of parties *in the State.*"—*Nat. Intel.*

Alabama.—The Tuscaloosa Intelligencer of the 20th ult. gives the following as the result of the late Alabama election.

	Whites.	*V. Buren.*	*Doubtful.*
Senate,	18	10	2
H. of Representatives,	46	33	19
	64	43	14

Kentucky Election.—The Frankfort Commonwealth extra, under date of the 18th August, contains the official returns complete of the late election in Kentucky. From these we find that the aggregate vote for Governor was, for Clark 38,587; Flourney 30,491: Majority for Clark 8,096. For Lieut. Governor, Wichliffe's majority over Hise is 3,338.

In the State Legislature, the Whigs have in the *Senate* 24 members and their opponents 14. In the *House of Representatives*, the Whigs have 58 certain, and 42 are supposed to be friendly to the present Administration. Whig majority on joint ballot, Twenty-six.

Maryland.—On Monday last, an Election was held throughout the State of Maryland for two Electors in each county, and one in each of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, who, collectively, form an Electoral College to choose the next *Senate of the State*, consisting of fifteen members, whose term of service is five years.

We shall not, for several days, know the general result of this election. The whole College (representing 19 counties and 2 cities) consists of forty members; and a majority of a single vote in that body will determine the complexion of the whole Senate for five years.

We have considerable doubt on which side the majority will turn out to be. The whigs of the State have been comparatively listless, and their opponents, aided by all the influence of the General Government, have, as usual, been very active, and made the most of questions of State policy which come into discussion at this election. We have heard only from the city of Baltimore, which chooses one elector. In that city, the votes were for the Whig candidate 4,169, and for the Jackson candidate 5,810. As nobody ever doubted that the Administration candidate would be chosen, some thousand or so of the Whigs appear to have declined voting at all. They are holding themselves in reserve for the coming trial.—*Nat. Intel.*

TO THE PURE AND VIRTUOUS FREEMEN OF ALL CLASSES, AND TO THE HEADS OF FAMILIES.

The Globe, the other day, in enumerating the qualifications of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, says that one of his claims is based upon his private moral character, which they say, and which we cheerfully admit, to be unexceptionable. We, of the opposition, are highly pleased that one at least of the nominated candidates has some character to boast of. We would shudder for the country and for liberty, was it otherwise. *Suppose, only suppose, that Van Buren was as deeply stained as Mr. Richard M. Johnson is, what would be the consequence? Would any society at the domestic hearth discuss his merits before their wives and daughters? Would they not be ashamed to agitate the question of his qualifications?* To be sure they would. *But we are determined to join issue with the Globe upon this question of morals. If Mr. Van Buren is pure Johnson is otherwise.—They have been united upon the ticket for entertaining similar political opinions. They are Siamese twins in politics, and you cannot separate them in morals without bursting the chord of life that binds them together in vitality. Will our wives and daughters and sisters associate with the family of the amalgamationist?* And will not the abolitionists rejoice when Van Buren and Johnson are elected? They will say we have acquired a victory, for an abolition man is President, and an amalgamationist is Vice President. Then will come the flood of abolition and agrarianism that will tumble to pieces the constitution and desolate the fair garden of society.

The publication of the *Extra Globe* has given rise to the following *jeu d'esprit*, for which we are indebted to a correspondent.—*Nashville Ban.*

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

However insolent, or bold,
Or crafty, or refined,
I really thought the *Globe* could hold
The *lies* of all mankind.

But men have so enlarged the trade,
And *lies* are in such bloom,
An *Extra Globe* must now be made,
To give their numbers room.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Public Money.—By the annexed notice from the Treasury, it appears that the amount of money in the Treasury "subject to draft," together with "the amount standing to the credit of public officers"—that is, subject to their draft, instead of the Treasurer's—is more than *forty-two and a half millions* of Dollars! The surplus on the 1st of January next, (when the distribution among the States takes effect) will exceed the most sanguine of all rational calculations; whilst every successive account of the increase of the surplus affords fresh reason for congratulation on the success of the Whigs and their patriotic allies in procuring the passage, at the last session of Congress, of the Deposite and Distribution Act:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1836.

In conformity with the resolution of the Senate, passed 1st July, 1836, directing that "during the ensuing recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury, subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the undersigned hereby gives public notice that "the amount of money in the Treasury, subject to draft," as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, reported to this department on the 31st ultimo, was **$37,917,996 39,** and "the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," as shown by the latest returns received, was **$4,847,926 55.**

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Family.—The Washington Telegraph publishes a communication in which the following account is given of the family appointments of the Post Master General:

Amos Kendall,	$6,000
His father-in-law,	1,200
One nephew,	1,400
Another nephew,	1,200
The boy, nephew or other close relative,	400
	$10,200 per annum.

Cholera.—Although Cholera Asphyxia has been officially announced as existing in our city, we are happy to say, that it has not excited that panic among us, which is thought to have contributed much to its extension and fearful ravages in other places, and that it seems to have put on a type of comparative mildness yielding readily to prompt treatment.—*Char. Cour. 2d inst.*

MARRIED

In this County, on the 8th instant, by John W. King, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM B. HIPP to Miss JANE LAWING, daughter of Capt. Middleton Lawing. All for Van Buren.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 11th instant, Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW, a native of Edinburg, Scotland.

Also, on the 13th, Mr. PETER CLAY, aged about 25 years, of Shropshire, England. He had been working at the Mines in this vicinity for 8 or 9 months.

Also, on the 14th inst., Mr. ROBERT SMITH, in the 47th year of his age, of Northumberland England. He had been but a short time in America, and the greater part of his time in this vicinity—working at one of the mines. He left a wife and four children in England to mourn his death.

In this county, suddenly, on the 13th inst., MARTHA, infant daughter of Mr. Marcus S. Alexander.

Near Beatties Ford, suddenly, on the 8th inst., Mrs. REBECCA CATHEY, wife of Mr. Henry A. Cathey, aged about 18 years, leaving a husband and two small children to mourn her loss. Mrs. Cathey was apparently in good health a few hours before her death—she had partaken of a hearty breakfast and was going about her usual avocations, when she was taken with fainting, which deprived her of life in a short time.

On Sunday, the 21st of August last, in Montgomery county, Alabama, Mr. JOHN DOW NORMENT, aged 23 years, formerly of this vicinity. He was a young man of very correct and steady habits, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Though he died far from his home and his relations, they have the consolation of knowing that he departed this life in the hands of a kind friend, and that every attention was paid him in his sickness.—*Communicated.*

Ship News.

Port of Georgetown.

ARRIVED.

On the 4th inst. schr. Col. De Russy, Stratton, from New York. To B. King and E. Waterman.

On the 7th, schr. Tell, Bell, from New York.—To E. Waterman and B. King.

On the 8th, Brig Improvement, Brock, New York, 6 days. To B. King and E. Waterman.

Steamer Atlanta, Morse, from Cheraw.

CLEARED.

Schr. Jonathan Lucas, for Charleston.

Steamer Atalanta, Morse, and several pole boats deeply laden with merchandize, for Cheraw.

The Presbytery of Concord

WILL hold its semi-annual sessions at Ramah Church, Mecklenbug county, commencing on the 2d Wednesday, (the 12th day) of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAM'L. WILLIAMSON, *Stated Clerk.*

Sept. 12, 1836.

P. S. The Editors in Salisbury and Rutherfordton are requested to publish the above notice in their papers.

Attend to this before too late.

THE Mail for the North will be closed at 8 o'clock, A. M.,—for the South at 1 P. M. H. B. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 14, 1836. tf12

THE NEXT SESSION

OF the **Southern Female Institute** will commence on Monday the 3d of October ensuing. The terms will be as before established: no deduction made for absence, except when occasioned by sickness.

The Juvenile Department

For Boys under ten years of age will also be continued.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH.

Charlotte, Sept. 13, 1836. tf14

B. N. C. WORRICK,

—BARBER,—

TAKES this method of informing the Gentlemen of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Poladore Brickell, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various mysteries. He assures the public that he will keep as decent a Shop as has been kept in Charlotte heretofore, and he flatters himself that his work shall be done in a style and taste that shall merit another call.

Should any Gentlemen wish their wig, scratch or patch repaired, they can have them neatly done; and if the Ladies have any hair they wish worked up, it can be done in the neatest and latest style, and should they have Frizzets that they wish boiled and baked over, they can also be done in the first style.

Having travelled in several of the Northern Cities for the purpose of acquiring a complete knowledge of his business, he earnestly solicits a trial, and if in all cases his work is not done in better style and more to suit the physiognomy than has ever been in this place, then he will agree to deny the pole.

All Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Surgeon's Instruments can be put in good order.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1836. 11*tf*

Overseer Wanted.

WANTED, a young man that can come well recommended, to take charge of some working hands in the State of Mississippi. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Apply immediately.

W. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1836. tf12

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday of the Superior Court, (1st instant,) a sorrel stud *HORSE*, four years old, 15 hands high, with a long light mane and tail—the mane worn off by the collar, a small white stripe on his nose, hind feet white. Any information about said horse, if left at the Printing Office, or sent to Ingram's P. O. will be thankfully received.

JOHN OSBOURN.

Sept. 14, 1836. tf13

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale three valuable tracts of land on Mallard Creek, 8 miles north of Charlotte, one tract of 250 acres first quality upland and 50 acres of rich lowground and meadow.—Two tracts of 2d quality with good Dwelling House and Grist Mill, with all other necessary out buildings. Terms accommodating to the purchaser.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 30, 1836. 11-tf

VALUABLE LANDS, &c. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will expose to Public Sale, at his residence, on Thursday, the 22d inst., (if not disposed of privately) all his Lands in Providence Settlement, consisting of the following tracts, viz:

One tract of **100** acres, and two other small tracts adjoining, lying on the main road leading from Charlotte to Camden, 13 miles from the former place. An excellent stand for public business—situation healthy and improvements in tolerable repair.

—ALSO—

A tract on Four Mile Creek, 2 miles distant, containing **375** acres of first rate land, good improvements, and some barren lands not designated.

—ALSO—

All my Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Oats, &c. &c.

Terms of sale made known on that day by the subscriber.

ROBT. B. HOUSTON.

Sept. 1, 1836. t11

N. B. All persons having demands or settlements, for or against me, of a Cash or personal nature, are requested to come forward previous to the day of sale, and have them adjusted. R. B. H.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Charlotte, August 30th, 1836.

THE Captains commanding companies, attached to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, will parade their respective companies in the town of Concord, on the 23d of September next, equipt according to law, for Review and Inspection, each private having 12 rounds of blank cartridges. The Regiment to be formed at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely. By order of

JOHN BLACK, Col. Comdt.
WM. W. LONG, Adjt.

3w

Attention! CAVALRY.

CAPTAINS Commanding Troops of Cavalry, belonging to the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia—You are hereby required to appear in the town of Charlotte, on Thursday the 29th instant, with all Officers and Troops under your command, armed and equipt as the law requires, for Review and Exercise. Regiment to be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. Staff officers of said Regiment are required to appear equipt, &c.

By order of
WILLIAM M. GRIER, *Col. Comd't.*
SILAS ALEXANDER, *Adj't.*

Gen. Allen is requested to attend and review.

Sept. 1. W. M. GRIER, Col.

ATTENTION! RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at M'Cord's old field, on Friday the 16th of September, for the purpose of drill, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
JOHN HALL, *Capt.*

Sept. 1, 1836.

—ALSO—

You are commanded to appear at Concord, on the 23d of September, armed and equipt according to law, for the purpose of Review, to appear at 8 o'clock, A. M.

By order, J. HALL, *Capt.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John McCord, dec'd., are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN D. SMITH, *Admr.*

August 26, 1836. 3w

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, while attending Court in Charlotte, on the 29th inst., a sorrel *STALLION*, about 5 years old, 14½ hands high, long mane and tail, with a short foretop, blazed face and white hind legs. Any person taking up said horse, or giving me information where I can get him shall be liberally rewarded.

3w JOHN STEVENSON.

Providence Settlement, Aug 31, 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the St. Louis Advertiser.

THE DRUNKARD'S SENTIMENTS.

There is a strength and truth about the following, which will recommend it to every heart. Talent has lent her aid, and pictured in true colors the folly and crime of intemperance—folly in the ruin of self, and crime in the utter desolation which it brings around the family at home. The author will conceive the silent effect which it may have upon the husband and the parent. Contemplate yourself free from this evil—a moral beauty dwelling about you—turn and view the victim of intemperance—and then the cup will be dashed from your lips. The poetry is from the Wyoming Herald.

Fill up the cup, the bowl, the glass
With wine and spirits high,
And we will drink, while round they pass,
To—*Vice and Misery!*

Push quickly round the draught again,
And drain the goblet low,
And drink revelry's swelling strain,
To—*Reason's Overthrow!*

Fill, fill again—fill higher still,
The glass more warmly press—
Fill up and drink, and drink and fill,
To—*Human beastliness!*

Push round! push round, in quickest time—
The lowest drop be spent,
In one loud round to *guilt* and *crime*,
And—*Crime's just punishment!*

Fill, fill again—fill to the brim,
To—*loss of honest fame!*
Quaff—deeper quaff—while now we drink
Our wive's, our children's shame!

Push round, push round with loudest cheer
Of mirth and revelry!
We drink to—*Women's sighs and tears,*
And children's poverty!

Fill up the glass—fill yet more high!
Thus soon—ne'er let us part—
Stop not at woman's tears and sighs,
Give—*Beauty's broken heart!*

Once more! while power shall yet remain,
E'en with its latest breath,
Drink! *to ourselves*—DISEASE AND PAIN,
AND INFAMY AND DEATH! E. M.

From the Carolina Beacon.

A BUNCOMBE STORY.

"But this that I am goin to tell,
Which lately on a night befell,
Is just as true as De'il's in H—ll
Or Dublin City." [BURNS.

A real raw of a chap went with his intended to ——— to get license to be married, but the Clerk was not there; he lived a few miles in the country: so they did not know what to do. They were informed, however, that Mr. C., a merchant in the place, delivered out licenses for the Clerk in his absence. Away they posted to the store and asked "if they had marriage licenses to sell there." The merchant answered, that he usually kept licenses there for the Clerk, but that the whole stock was exhausted. This was awkward again: the two lovers had a consultation—it was too late to go to the Clerk in the country, and there seemed to be no alternative but a postponement of the wedding; when of a sudden the gloomy prospect was cleared up. Dan Wilson, a merry Constable, saw that the Bridegroom was a flat: he saw, too, the awkwardness of their predicament, and beckoning the fellow to one side, he was asked who was to marry him. 'Squire W.' was the answer. 'I can give you license,' said the Constable. 'Can you?' said the countryman, and his heart leaped for joy. The writing was drawn, and it ran nearly thus,

"Old W———,
You d—d old fool,
You are hereby commanded to bind this Rascal in the bonds of matrimony with this woman, firm, and tight, and be d—d to you. Signed,
Nobody."

Squire W———, a good, easy, conscientious man, lived in the border of the town of ——— thither the devoted two repaired and made known their business. The Squire simply asked if they had a license; on the fellow's answering that he had, he proceeded without farther parley, to tie the knot; shortly thereafter, the effectual rite of *stowing away* (as the sailors have it) was duly performed; and we must look after Dan Wilson who was so full of his joke, that he whispered it first in one ear and then in another; until every wag of a merchant's clerk in the village had got wind of it—so after the stores were closed for the night and supper was over, several of them marched down to the Squire's to see how the thing had taken with him: 'Well, Squire,' says one of them, 'we heard there was to be a wedding here to night, and we have come down to see it.' 'You are too late,' says the Squire, 'the wedding is over and the parties are gone to bed.' 'But,' enquired the spokesman of the party, 'did they have a license, Squire.' 'Why, yes,' said he, 'I suppose they had—I asked the man and he said he had.' Well, did you see it—it is well enough to look into these things—you know there is a heavy penalty for marrying people without authority, and we learn that the fellow did not have license.' 'I did not see it,' said Squire W., 'but I *will* see it,' accordingly he pushed into the apartment of the wedded ones, and presently brought forth a paper, which he commenced reading partly to himself and partly aloud, soliloquising as he read, pretty much thus: —'Old W———,' 'what's this, what's this' —'fool,'—*I'm dished, I am tricked—ruined,*' 'bind this rascal,' '*Dan Wilson just like him,*' hum, hum, firm and tight,' 'yes, it's *Dan*,' signed nobody.' 'GET UP, GET UP,' roared the Squire as loud as he could bawl, 'GET UP—you aint married—you aint half married—the license aint good; get up,' and before the bedded couple could comprehend head or tail of the fuss, he rushed into the chamber, and seizing the first foot he could get hold of, which happened to be that of the man, he dragged him out of bed and left him sprawling on the floor. The result was, that the disturbed bridegroom had to ride off several miles to the Clerk and get a lawful warrant, whereby he was legally tied 'tight and firm,' about day break.

Mind your P's and Q's.—The origin of many of the little proverbial expressions in common use might easily enough be traced to a printing office. For instance, a blundering apprentice boy (who, by the way, goes to learn the trade with only one idea in his head, that he shall 'sartinly' make his fortune in the end, if he only attends at the outset, as the school-master told him, to crossing his t's dotting his i's) before he gets accustomed to the types in his case, confounds different letters, that have some little resemblance in shape and form. He sets up a small piece of copy 'on trial,' and carries his 'matter' to the foreman to be read over in the 'stick.'

"Why, Sam, what villainous work you make! Are you such a blockhead as not to know a p from a q? Be careful—more careful! Here, take this other piece of copy; mind now, and not confound the letters!"

Sam tugs and sweats—blows, puffs and strains his eyes over the 'copy.' He handles the types and looks at them well, to be sure that the gets it all right. In about two hours he has got his task done. It is carried to the master again, and thus it goes—"qeter qiqer qicked a qeck of qickled qeqqers.

The master's patience is about worn out. "Why, you little bungling block head!—why—"

"Oh don't, sir!" interrupts Sam—"I won't do so again—I'll do better next time. Confound them ar types I say, any how!"

"No more confounding 'em—they are confounded enough now. Here, take out those q's and put in p's in every word."

"Dang it all!" says the half discouraged boy, "it cant be my fault—it's the types. *It's a darn'd hard case!*"

"Not so hard either, Sam! If you live to be as old as Methusalch, whatever your business, you'll always, find your *case* a darn'd hard one,' *unless you mind your p's and q's.—Claremont Eagle.*

Close Shaving.—Under this head, the Boston Mercantile Journal relates a curious anecdote (entitled to full credence) of a gentleman of respectable standing in that city. It appears that he had for three years rented a house of a widow lady, who boarded with him during that period. Her board bill was presented regularly every quarter, and settled. She occasionally was absent on visits to her friends, but never asked or received deduction for board during such periods. She had also nursed him with much kindness and affection in sickness. A few days since, her quarter's board bill was presented, with an additional amount for four days' board. As the lady had no friends visiting her during the last three months, she very properly requested an explanation of the item, which was promptly given: "You know," said this devoted worshipper of dollars and cents, "that since you have boarded with me, I have uniformly charged you each quarter for only thirteen weeks' board, which would give only three hundred and sixty-four days in a year—whereas, we all know that the year consists of three hundred and sixty-*five* days. Consequently, in the course of three years, you have received three days' board for which you have never paid a farthing! It also should not be forgotten, that the present year is *leap-year*—and this makes exactly the four days!"

Whoa, Ball, Whoa!—A vaporing braggart in Rhode Island was endeavoring to overcome the reluctance of a buxom dame to enter the marriage state. He always came to her house armed with pistol and dirk, and when he entered the room, would take from his bosom, and laying them on the table say—'Lie there, you that have slain your hundreds and thousands.' Ladies are often duped by braggarts, but the lass in question was resolved to put our hero's valor to the proof. She way-laid him on the way home in a man's dress, and commanded him to dismount. He tremblingly obeyed; and she then made him crawl on his hands and knees between the horse's legs. When the steed moved, he shrunk back, but she quieted him by patting him on the flank and saying 'Whoa, Ball, Whoa!'

She then hurried home and attiring herself as usual, the valorous lover soon arrived and flung his arms on the table with his usual florid boast. 'Whoa Ball, Whoa,' cried the dame, in the same tone which she had assumed at the time of the attack on her dastard lover. There was no mistake here, and he fled from her presence, 'alas never to return.'

Pompey and Jim.—Well, Jim, how you do dis morning, Jim?

Ah, Pompey, purty well, tank God, but I much in de stonishment.

Ah! how come so, Jim?

I tell you, Pompey: I was in de town dis mornin, and I see hole parsel de lady, wid de tr—sers under de coat.

Ah, yes, Jim, I seed dat too, and I did axed my young massa John 'bout it, and he tell me that all dem lady what got big ankle, wear dem ting on de leg to hide em.

Ah, yes, yes, Pompey, den I tink ole aunt Dinah ought to git some an put on to hide de gizzard in foot.

High, Jim, what you talkin 'bout? She done ready got em.

The Violin.—A foreigner, of the name of Isoard, has it seems, constructed a violin to be played by a pair of bellows. Should this succeed, the violin, to the astonishment of the musical world, must henceforth be classed with wind instruments.

Charlotte Bakery.

THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish

Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuit,
Sugar Cake, do. Jumbles,
Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts.

The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.

Tea Rusk every evening at 5 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.

Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.

F. C. JOULLAIN.

Charlotte, August 3, 1836. 65tf

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

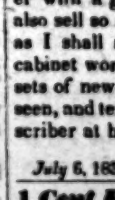
House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sets of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD

July 6, 1836. 301tf

1 Cent Reward and no thanks.



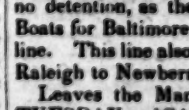
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th day of May last, an indented apprentice to the Tailor's Trade, by the name of John M'Raney, about 18 years of age, light complected and light-fingered, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and had on brown homespun coat and pantaloons. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, (or trusting said boy on my account,) as the law will be enforced against all offenders.

J. N. LEE.

Aug. 31, 1836. t11

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.



Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low —*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING

April 11, 1835. '60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received: heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

June 17, 1836. 97tf

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICA ET HEPATICA, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargeinent of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachicæ et Hepatica,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 120 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.